FEB 1952 DI-4AA

CONFIDENTIAL CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

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| | SECURITY INFORMATION | | |
| | INFORMATION REPORT | REPORT | |
| | | CD NO. | |

| COUNTRY | Bulgaria | DATE DISTR. | 27 Mar. 1952 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| SUBJECT | 1. Trudovaks 2. Military Information | NO. OF PAGES | 6 |
| DATE OF INFO. | | OF ENCLS. | 50X1-HUM |
| PLACE ACQUIRED | | PLEMENT TO ORT NO. | |
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- a. The first examination occurred in April 1949 and involved 1929 class recruits from Topolovgrad and adjoining villages. The examining commission was composed of two captains, two civilians, and one Soviet military doctor assisted by three soldiers. Nothing was told the recruits at the end of the inspection.
- b. The second examination was conducted in Topolovgrad in October 1949 by the same commission with an additional lieutenant. The lieutenant asked each recruit which branch of the service he wished to join. At the completion of the examinations each individual was given his assignment.
- 2. Branches of the Bulgarian service and their respective terms of duty are:
 - a. Trudovaks

 b. Infantry

 c. Artillery

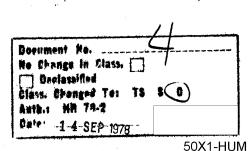
 d. Navy

 e. Border guards

 f. Cavalry

 Unknown

 Unknown



h. Special Unknown

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| 3. | All recruits, except those assigned to the trudovaks, were directed to their units in 30 days. Some trudovaks were chosen to attend sp military construction courses and were to report on 20 January 1950 mainder of the trudovaks were to begin work in March 1950. | eciai |
| 4. | | |
| | A total of 11 men were dismiss the classes. Three of those dismissed were sent to Burgas; others were sent to Granitovo village in the Elkhovo district | |
| 5. | | Headquar- |
| | ters of the company were in Razdel village, Elkhovo district. | |
| | constructing fortifications on the mountain slopes south of Razdel. Working hours were from 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:30 p.m. to 6: Each man was required to dig a trench three cubic meters in size evif he could not complete his work in the 10-hour period, he was required. From January 1951 to 17 June 1951, Military built four line | 30 p.m. very day; quired to |
| 1.0. | fortifications and was still constructing fortifications The lines are as follows: | 30/(1-11010) |
| | a. First line: four kilometers south of Razdel, approximately 1 long; | xilometer |
| | Second line: one and one-half kilometers south of the first 1: mately 800 meters long; | ine, approxi- |
| | c. Third line: 800 meters south of the second line, approximately kilometers long; and | y three |
| | d. Fourth line: 500 meters south of the third line, approximately long. | y 500 meters |
| 8. | Trenches one meter deep, one-half meter wide at the bottom, and for meters wide at the top connected bunkers which had been built in 1 Shelters were constructed 100 meters apart in the trenches. Trian shaped heavy machine gun posts were mounted on top of the shelters sides of the trenches. The shelters are 1.8 meters deep and from five meters wide and are covered with thick wood. Light machine gwere set up every 10 meters between the shelters. These posts are | gular- on both three to un posts |

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9. Antiaircraft posts were built eight to ten feet behind each fortification line, at distances of 500 to 600 meters apart. The posts are connected with the fortified lines by trenches. Shelters and ammunition dumps were set up

in shape and are the same depth as the trenches.

on each side of the posts.

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| 10. | An antitank ditch extends approximately one ki fortification line. | lometer south of the fourth | |
| 11. | On 1 April 1951 the company commander selected to attend a two-month course in building underg | 1 April 1951 the company commander selected three men from each platoon attend a two-month course in building underground shelters. | |
| 12, | In May 1951, 40 soldiers arrived from Varna and camouflaged the bunkers with wire nets covered with green leaves and branches. The camouflage is so effective that the bunkers are hardly noticeable even from close by. | | |
| 13. | Similar fortifications were being constructed b Kirilovo, Malko Sharkovo, Golyamo Sharkovo, and Infantry Regiment near the villages of Lesovo a | Mamarchevo areas, and by 11 | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| 15. | trudovak officers: | | |
| | a. Commanding Officer of the trudovaks: Colon | el Angel Tsanev; | |
| | b. Commander, 2 Trudovak Regiment: Lieutenant | Colonel Delcho Delchev; | |
| | c. Assistant Commander, 2 Trudovak Regiment: | Lieutenant Colonel Karazlatev; | |
| | d. Commander, 3 Trudovak Regiment: Lieutenant | Colonel Nevkov; | |
| | e. Group Commander: Captain Ivanov; | | |
| | f. Commander, Battalion, of 2 Pishtalov; | ? Trudovak Regiment: Captain 50X1-HUM | |
| | g. Assistant Commander, Battalion, First Lieuteant Georgiev; | of 2 Trudovak Regiment: | |
| | h. Company Commander, Dimitrov Chinkov; | First Lieutenant Ivan | |
| | i. Deputy Commander, | Lieutenant Khristov; and | |
| | J. Platoon Commander, | stenant Sharkov. | |

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16. Rank insignia was worn on the collar; shoulder straps were not used.

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17. There are no generals or reserve officers in the trudovaks. Trudovak ranks are as follows:

a. Enlisted

Rednik

b. Corporal

Otbornik

c. Junior Sergeant

Mladski Serdzhant

A. Senior Sergeant

Starski

e. Sergeant Major

Starshina

f. Junior Lieutement

Mladahi Lyutenant

g. Lieutenant

Lyutenant

h. Senior Lieuteuant

Starshi Lyutenant

1. Captain

Kapitan

j. Major

Mayor

k. Lieutenant Colonel

Pod-Polkobnik

1. Colonel

Polkobnik

- 18. Personnel of the 1928, 1929, 1930, and 1931 classes served in the trudovaks. Only armed forces personnel of the class of 1928 were released in February 1951. The 1930 and 1931 classes were called to service on 20 May 1951 and 1 June 1951 respectively. Salary for the enlisted men of the 1928 class was 65 lava per month and for the 1929 class was 45 levs per month.
- 19. We harmony existed between the enlisted men and the officers. All complaints registered against superior officers were made through the commanding officer who in turn reported the complaints to the battalian commander for necessary action.
- 20. Court cases were heard in military courts composed of two officers: a lieutement colonel as judge, and a major as prosecutor. Representative judge-ments are as follows:
 - m. Failure to salute: 1-2 days imprisonment;
 - b. Stealing from trudovak supplies: 30 months imprisonments
 - E. Sleeping while on guard duty: 5-7 years imprisonment; and
 - d. Desertion and fleeing the country: 15 years imprisonment.
- 21. Officers and non-commissioned officers lived in the villages all year; enlisted men lived in the villages during the winter months and in tents during the summer months. In the summer each enlisted man received a blanket, two sheets, a pillow, and a pillow sover; in the winter he received two extra blankets.

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- 22. Other allowances for enlisted men were one dress uniform, one work uniform, a bread sack, a food bowl, and a flask. Rubber boots and a jacket were issued during the summer, and shoes and flannel underwear were issued during the winter.
- 23. Officers and non-commissioned officers had special kitchens. Enlisted men ate at a general mess where they were served the following rations:
 - a. Breakfast: 40 grams of cheese and tea;
 - b. Noon: Vegetables;
 - c. Evening: Dry beans and marmalade, macaroni, or compote;
 - d. 800 grams of stale bread were distributed daily just before breakfast; and
 - e. Meat: "Twice a week.
- 24. Outgoing mail was censored by the assistant company commander, but only suspicious-looking incoming mail was censored. No limit was placed on the number of letters an individual could write, but information regarding military life or work was not to be mentioned.
- 25. Each company had a health officer to treat minor cases. Patients who were seriously ill were sent to Elkhovo for treatment.
- 26. miscellaneous information regarding the trudovaks: 50X1-HUM
 - a. Unit inspections by officers were very irregular;
 - b. Units were not trained with arms;
 - c. Unit equipment consisted of picks, shovels, hammers, and other construction equipment which was stored in depots located in towns or villages near the location of the construction work;
 - d. Depots, headquarters, and tents were guarded by 2-man patrols which worked on 3-hour shifts;
 - e. Military buildings were constructed with brick, stone, cement, timber, and lime, and were painted white;
 - f. Trudovak units have no communication equipment;
 - g. Personnel were promoted and rewarded on 1 May and 9 September, on which days trudovaks marched in the parades without weapons;
 - Leaves were not given, but enlisted men were permitted to visit the neighboring villages on Sunday; and
 - i. Personnel from northern Bulgaria had the best morale and seemed to endure the hardships better than those from other areas.

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